## YANKEE GO HOME!

# VIETNAM COURTE

February 27 1967

No 99

4th Year

. .

PAGE 5

A Poem (by a 12 Years Old Girl) to Infatuate the Pentagon

INFORMATION WEEKLY — E. O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D. R. V. — Tel. 384

## SOUTH VIETNAM

U.S., South Korean and Puppet Troops Suffered Heavy Losses in February

- 2 Battalions and 3 Companies Wiped Out in Quang Ngai
- 4 U. S. Companies Put Out Of Action on Kontum Plateaux
- 1,000 G.I.s Killed or Wounded in Tay Ninh Province

## NORTH VIETNAM

- 210 Industrial Enterprises Commissioned in 1965 and 1966
- Village and District People's Council Elections to Be Held in Next April Throughout the D.R.V.
- Up to Feb. 20, U.S. Loss in Aircraft Totalled

1,698

The Yankees INTENTIONALLY Bomb

North Vietnam CIVILIAN POPULATION

# DISCLOSURE BY AN AMERICAN PILOT

SENIOR OFFICER OF THE U.S. NAVY

Letter of Lt. Cdr. Charles N. Tanner, 588,973 USN VF 154—Air Wing 2 U.S.S. Coral Sea captured in North—Vietnam on October 9, 1966

See page 4

about the change of the change

I would like to say my payous to and mules for writing the letter to your I have received only the tray food heatons from the payous of the food heatons from the payous of the SPL Thought of my many comments of the thought of my many comments.

Respectfully,

Charles N. Tanner interviewed by correspondents of N.D.N., Japanese T.V. agency.



Last page of C.N. Tanner's letter

#### All-Vietnam District, Village and Similar People's Councils Polls To Be Held Soon

THE Government Council of the D.R.V. has decided hold elections to People's Councils at district, village and corresponding levels throughout North Victnam between April I and 30

They will be a major political event of great impor-tance, aimed at strengthening such administration levels as those executing or directand mobil zing the people to

1967 State Plan and pushing up the anti-U.S. fight for na-tional salvation till victory. They are also aimed at enforcing the people's demoenforcing the people's demo-cratic rights in the political field and at further promoting field and at further promoting their sense as masters of the State Administration so that everybody will fully grasp the character and function of the People's Council, and his own responsibility in his participation in State mana-gement, in the elections of local organs of State autho-rity and in the supervision of their work.

#### 210 Regional Industrial Enterprises Commissioned in 1965 and 1966

Here and There

IN D.R.V.

DESPITE harsh war conditions in the state of ditions, in the past 2 years, in North Vietnam's 14 provinces and cities alone, 210 regional industrial enterprises have been put into operation. Compared with 1965, the tempo of development of this branch of economy in 1966 increase by 0.7 per cent with indu tries turning out means of production for agriculture, communications and trans-port, and newly arising needs showing an increase of 7.5

OLDAGERS AGAINST U. S.

O XA DA of the May

AGGRESSION

nationality is a native of a village on the Lao-

Vietnamese border in western

Quang Binh province: Though already 123 years old, he very regularly takes part in

production and public security work. Since the Yankees

tilled 3 sao of reclaimed land in the last Autumn crop, most of the yield of which

went to the army. His example has stimulated the inhabitants of the village

where the production of rice and maize has increased by

made 200 poisoned arrows that he handed over to mili-tia men for the defence of the village.

— In 1966, old women in Vinh Linh district at the 17th Parallel collected nearly

ten tons of rags they gave to

artillery units for gun-clean-ing, and collected one thou-sand kilos of "rice put by for the front". They took

special care of the families of armymen, invalids and martyrs, and made it a duty

Since the Yankees his village — twice

B.52's — Ho Xa Da has never ceased urging the local people to boost production. He himself In many provinces and cities, products for agricul-ture have doubled. Main proture have doubled. Main production tools (such as mechanical pumps, animal fodder processing machines, rice separators, rice husking machines, etc...) have increased from 2 to 7 times.

The extensive network of regional industries which has taken shape in North Vietnam has met in time the urgent requirements of production, the fighting and the

traps to be used against

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICUL.

TURAL PRODUCTION

N 1966 many enterprises in the Quang Ninh mining area succeeded in making small-size electric generators, designing and manufacturing

compressors, and using to work steam-rollers and bull-dozers in place of petrol.

This year the total output value of agriculture, industry

and transport and communications in the region will increase by 18.5 to 30 per cent in comparison with

HOUGH having to cope with U.S. air raids the Haiplong Cement Plant fulfilled its 1966 plan and, as regards several essential con-

trol figures, there was an increase of 0.5 to 9 per cent. The Duyen Hai Mechanical Plant, also in Haiphong.

fulfilled its annual plan 20 days ahead of schedule and

with an increase of 6 per cent as compared with the

TINH GIA district lies on a long and narrow stretch of land south of Thanh Hoa, sandwiched between a mountain range and the sea. mountain range and the sea. 24 miles of Highway No 1 run along the railway. Both the highway and railway are day and night struck by U.S. aircraft. The bombs and shells rained on them, if joined together would make a line as long

FIGHTING TINH GIA

I GHWAY No I runs along

Tish No Irins along
Is coastal villages of
Tinh Gia district, the
railway crosses to villages at
the foot of the mountain range,
passing over 28 bridges of
various sizes. On an average,
there is more than one bridge

for each village, not to men-tion hundreds of small bridges on roads linking villages and hamlets. Tinh Gia is abundant-

reached a new peak, surpass-ing the peace-time years. In wartime, Tinh Gia continues

to make efforts to raise the

tion hombs

order, open to traffic. order, open to traffic.

The defence has been so efficacious because each bridge lies within the combat perimeter of a village. The inhabitants of a village. The inhabitants of each hamlet in turn defend the bridge. In ten villages, each member of the permanent com-bat group has fought at least ten battles, the average number-of engagements fought by each as the section of road the ene my want to destroy. Recently, the air pirates savagely attached five villages in the district

bridges, ploughing up the ground in the vicinity with their bombs, and shells. However after repeated savage attacks, the bridges are still in good

the place then went to ask the district Party committee to use lorries to transport earth for repairing the road. He was still away when the local po-pulation streamed out to putation streamed out to repair the road, using dozens of vehicles of various kinds to move earth. The road was again usable by 10 p.m., although no calculations have although no calculations have been made about the volume of earth needed for the repair-ing. Tinh Gia has witnessed hundreds of similar cases. Once a convoy was attacked

## DEFENCE OF LAND COMMUNICATION

ly supplied with irrigation facilities. In the past year, the building of irrigation works member being 50, and the by U.S. planes and the leading record more than 90. According vehicle was hit and caught to statistics of the command of fire. The pedestrians who the district armed forces, 70 per cent of the cadres and 50 per cent of guerillas are battletested. Everyone is eager to fight against U.S. planes and hap-pily looks forward to his turn to join in the combat, whether he is alone or in a group, whether trenches have been dug or not; he will lure the enemy into battle and fight him. The fighting is now better organised, and the combatants' easerness and the combatants' eagerness to do battle remains as great as in the first days." Much progress having been made in fighting technique and in com-mand, the combatants spend tess ammunition and less energy; they now fight more effi-ciently and inspire more fear to the enemy. Their zeal to fight, their intelligence and their experience mobe it have less ammunition and their experience make it possi-for them to carry out the instructions of the district Party committee: "Fight even Party committee: "Fight even if you have got only an ounce of iron left, fight with anything you have, fight to the end to defend the bridges!".

SAVING THE ROADS

THE U.S. planes now resort to new tactics. They fly continuously day and night over Tinh Gia in order to create a state of tension for the population. At times, they concentrate their attacks on some larget. But the road passing through Tinh Gia is still open to traffic, and this is a great victory which the inhabitants won with their determination, with their sweat and blood. One day, the enemy tried to destroy a bridge but in vain. They turned on the road, and dropped 32 200-pound bombs close to the river bank, digging large craters. That night when our convoy arrived our drivers thought that it would take at least that it would take at teast three days to put the road in order again. But at mid-night, to our great surprise the secretary of the village Party committee informed our drivers that the road had been repaired. It was incredible but it was true. But U.S. planes came again and dropped bombs on the whole length of that important road section which ran through a low, submerged area. A cadre came to inspect

fire. The padestrians who were at the place promptly came to the rescue. Flares dropped by the planes were lighting up the area but the lorries hept moving on. Every effort was made to give them assistance. After the convoy had left, the unknown inhabihad left, the unknown inhabi-tants who had lent so valuable a help quietly went home. A boat sunk by enemy planes, a section of road damaged by a bombing, an overturned car— these are matters which can be settled by the population with-out the local cadres having to intervene. To save the roads consists in doing everything necessary to ensure safe trai fic. This is a most urgent men. Except those on combat duties, everyone has to stop all work and save the road, when required to do so. During the resistance against the French colonialists, tens of thousands of Tinh Gia tens of thousands of Tinh Gia inhabitants carried supplies to the troops on the historic Dien Bien Phu battlefield, 400 km from home. They now tell their children about those hard and heroic days. And they most clearly realize how important to use all capabilities, resources to maintain them in good contribute most to the resis-tance effort. In face of repeated attacks by U.S. air pirates against our roads and bridges, everyone now is ready to join in the repair work. Every militia group, every Party cell is always on the alert. The Tinh Gia people think not only of the vehicles but also of the men using the road, that is why they have dug so many shelters on both sides of the road—one shelter every five or ten metres— building roofs with logs to build thei

We understand the meaning of the entire people's determination to resist the U.S. aggressors, obligations of towards the front. The II.S. ing their end 'down there'. The Tinh Gia population know that they must be ready to make sacrifices in order to detend the road as the entire people are defending the road leading the Fatherland towards

The cover, lid and venti-lator of the pump are made of earthenware instead of cast iron. The pump is cheaper than the metallic one and can stand salty water."

OR the Winter 1966 -Spring 1967 crop Thai Binh province has been striving to bring the machine ploughed at a harrowed area to 8,000ha, i. e. 10 per cent of the cultivated land or 2.5 times more than for the same period last year.

N 1966, 17 more families in the highland of Yen Bai province joined co-ops, in the province who had been settling down to build cooperatives. Since the movement to persuade the people to settle down was launched, the Man and Meo minority people have cleared nearly 3,000 hectares of land.

#### CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

I N a recent departmental note the Ministry of Education has decided to open for the workers, peasants complementary general edu-cation schools; each city or province in the Red River Delta will have one secondary school, each autonomous zone an elementary and secondary school, and each mountain province directly under the central authority one ele-mentary school with priority admission granted to the youth of minority nationali-

UMBER of teachers trainmartyrs, and made it a duty to bring up children orphaned by American air raids.

— In L. Village, Thanh-hoa province, out of U.S.

THE Thanh-Hoa pottery just turned out a cera-acity of 320 cubic metres an low.

# THE recent statement of D.R.V. Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh in an interview with Australian journalist Wilfred Burchet making very clear the unswerving stand of the Victnamese more the Gight vietnamese people to fight Vietnamese people to fight resolutely for independence and freedom, and demanding that the U.S. stop its air raids against North Vietnam, so as to create favourable conditions for talks between the two sides, is having ever wider repercussions in

Public opinion in various countries consider the stand and attitude of the D.R.V. Government, expressed in Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's statement, as fully consistent with the most consistent with the most carnest aspirations of the world people—including the American people—who love independence, freedom, pace, and justice, and unconditional end be put to the U.S. bombing of the D.R.V., an independent and sovereign country and that the U.S. stop its dirty colonialist war in Vietnam. If has pointed out that great the vietnames are consistent of the vietnames and the vietnames are vietnamed and poople, if the enverament and people in the vietnames are vietnamed and people in the vietnames. government and people, if the U.S. ruling circles also really U.S., ruling circles also really had any goodwill and felt any concern for the common aspirations of the peoples of the United States and the world, an end to the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam and a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem could be achieved.

Since Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's state-ment was made public, the ment was made public, the movement for peace in Viet-nam has been surging up powerfully in the United States. Besides spirited and repeated demonstrations of Americans of various social strata, meetings have been held and resolutions and open letters sent by the Americans to the Johnson administration, urging it to end unconditionally its bomb-ing of the D.R.V. and its aggressive war in Vietnam and recognize the fundamental national rights of the Viet namese people. The American press and many person n the U.S. ruling circles have also demanded that the U.S. government stop bombing the D.R.V. and hold talks

for a settlement of the Vietthat as the U.S. had time and again called for such talks, it is now time it followed up its words with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam declared that the two sides could sit down talk after the air raids on North Vietnam would be definitively and unconditionally stopped, the U.S. imme-diately changed its tune. This air bombing by the U.S. is an illegal step, a violation of international law, an act

What is the attitude of

the U.S. ruling circles in face of such a powerful response of the people in the U.S.A. and the world?

They are greatly embarras-

sed but still remain adamant.

One has not yet forgotten the double-talk and tricks of

the U.S. ruling circles about "peace negotiations".

Since April 1966, Johnson and his ilk have more than a hundred times clamoured

that they "remain ready for unconditional discussions" (April 8, 1965), that they "impose no condition of any

ready to begin discussions

peace anywhere, any time" and that "we will continue

to take every possible initi-ative ourselves to probe for peace".

U.S. government has many times sent its men-to various countries allegedly to "seek peace" for Vietnam.

Besides statements, the

With these tricks the

JOHNSON TALKS PEACE

We demand that before any talk could be started, the U.S. government would put an immediate end to this act An immediate end to this act.

No body can sit at the conference table with the Yankees when they continue to invade his country. This elementary principle of moral-"impose no condition of any kind on any government will-ing to talk", that "we are ity is just common sense. It explains the world-wide warm response to Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's state-

The U.S. imperialists are now in dire straits because of the glowing justice of our people's cause and the vigorous struggle of world public opinion, but still refuse to end unconditionally refuse to end unconditionally their bombing raids on North Vietnam and, instead, are using oblique pleas to justify their frenzied acts of war.

ready to begin discussions next week, tomorrow or tonight (April 17, 1965). That gottain the property of the p At their recent news con-ferences, Johnson and Dean Rask bluntly claimed for "reciprocal action", "mutual de-escalation". In other words, they demanded that the Vietnamese people stop or reduce their fight against In his "State of the Union message" on Jan. 10, 1967, Johnson again declared that the U.S. was ready "for unconditional discussions of

the U.S. aggressors in exchange for an end to the bombing of North Viet-nam. Public opinion in all countries has remarked that this claim of the U.S. was aimed at making black white. putting on a par the aggressor and the victim of aggression, giving the U.S. aggressors the right to commit aggression against the Viet-namese people and deny them of their right to strike back.

BUT IS NOT WILLING TO STOP THE WAR

This was just a dirty mercantile trick of the U.S. imperialists which has been strongly denounced by the Vietnamese people and world public opin

The U.S. ruling circles also put forth the odd argument that the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam did not prevent negotiations. They also cooked up the tall story that "secret contacts" were going on between the D.R.V. and the U.S.

These insolent statements of the Johnson clique have exposed to world public opinion their warlike nature their "readiness", "to negotiate unconditionally". "to hold negotiations anywhere, any time", and their "praying for peace every night", etc. are merely aimed at fooling the people of the world the American people and cover-ing up their escalation acts.

Even during the 4-day Lunar New Year truce, they carried out many "patrol" and sent aircraft and war-ships to raid North Vietnam. Johnson even "extended"
the U.S. ceasefire for one
day and a half to show his
goodwill and declared on
February 13 that the U.S.
had "no other alternative
than to resume the bombing".

On the one hand Johnson ordered the "resumption of bombing", and on the other, he impudently declared that the door to peace is still

He and his company have not yet reconciled themselves to their defeats. On the contrary they still pursue their war of aggression. They are scheming to lock fast all doors to a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem.

The stand of the Vietnamese people is very clear. We shall fight resolutely till final victory against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in defence of our fundamental national rights. Should the U.S. aggressors stubbornly refuse to draw a lesson from their setbacks and should they carry on their war, they will meet with complete failure. The U.S. aggressors are trying to use bombs and bullets to bring pressure to bear upon our people. All their efforts are doomed to

## WASHINGTON AND SAIGON SERIOUS VIOLATION OF LUNAR NEW YEAR TRUCE ORDER

NDER the pressure of world public opinion to observe the 7- day Lunar New Year truce order of the South Vietnam National Control of a.m. Feb. 8, 1967 to 6 a.m. February 15, 1967—Indochina time) the U.S. imperialists and their stooges had to agree to a 4-day truce. However during this period, they seriously violated the order. Johnson administration want-ed to make world public ed to make world public opinion believe that the U.S. opinion believe that the clos-really wished to stop its war in Vietnam and settle the Vietnam problem peacefully through negotiations. But as soon as the Government of

In a statement issued on February 16, 1967, the N.F.L. spokesman energetically con-demned the U.S. war acts. The statement made known that the L.A.F. throughout South Vietnam had strictly

mplemented the order. Puppet soldiers in many posts and of many detachments also warmly responded to the N.F.L.'s truce order in Saigon as well as in many two countries guaranteeing safety for the lives and proother provinces. Tens of thousands of puppet troops in Saigon, Cholon, Da Nang perty of Vietnamese residents, and their freedom of moveand in many other areas tem porarily controlled by the enemy, joyfully returned to their native land or to the

liberated zones to enjoy the

Lunar New Year festival with

their fellow-countrymen. On the contrary, according to the N.F.L.'s spokesman, the U.S. and puppet troops repeatedly broke the truce and "even violated it more barbarously and bluntly" than on Christmas and calen-dar New Year's day.

According to still According to still in-complete figures, in the first hour after the order came into effect, the U.S. aggres-sors and their henchmen violated it 53 times in Tay Ninh, Thu Dau Mot, Gia Dinh, Ca Mau, Binh Dinh, Quang Nam, Pleiku and in the southern part of the demarcation area.

Hundreds of breaches were recorded during the 7-day ceasefire period ended Fe-

U.S. planes of various types bombed and strafed many areas in Ca Mau, Ben Tre, Tay Ninh, Thu Dau Mot, Bien Hoa, Gia Dinh, Binh Dinh, Binh Thuan, Pleiku. Quang Nam and Quang Ngai etc. They shelled places around N.F.L.'s base camp in Tay Ninh, Gia Dinh, when the people were preparing or celebrating the traditional Lunar New Year Festival. Lunar New Year Festival. Many raids were carried out to disturb the people's festivities. The U.S. aggressors and their flunkeys even encroached upon the N.F.L. liberated areas. For instance, on February 8, 4,000 U.S. troops with the support of armoured cars and artillery.

raided Son Chau Lac, Tam Bo, Cu Bi, Kim Long, Chau Duc district, Ba Ria province.

On the same day, the U.S. aggressors raided Chau Thanh district and many other localities of Tay Ninh province : 200 houses were burnt. 300 tons of paddy set afire, 160 cows and buffaloes killed, and 50 civilians killed or wounded.

On the following days February 8 and 9, many American aircraft were sent to Loc Giang and An to Loc Giang and An Ninh, Long An province to disturb the people's Tet celebrations. Many other raids were also conducted on other places of Gia Dinh, Thu Dau Mot and Binh Thuan provinces.

On February 10, B-52 planes dropped hundreds of tons of bombs north of Bong Binh Dinh province and along Highway 22 in Tay Ninh province, and many localities in Tan Linh and Ham Thuan districts Binh

On February 12, U.S. troops sprayed poison gas on Long Nguyen, Thu Dau Mot pro-

Meanwhile, U.S. planes and warships many times violated North Vietnam airspace and territorial waters

# to make efforts to raise the yields of vice and potato crops. The U.S. pirates attack even such works as drainage and irrigation cutverts. But all bridges are still standing in good condition. Waves after wwws, U.S., jets have swarmed over the

shells and bomb fragments old men and women made rudimentary weapons such as land-mines, explosive charges and various kinds of spiked

in the province who had been

ed in North Viet-nam's teachers training schools under the 1st Five-yea

UNDER WASHINGTON'S ORDER

#### The Thai Authorities Persecute Vietnamese Residents

A CCORDING to Western in a stooges in Bangkok was a gross wiolation of the took terrorist measures against Victnamese residents living in Northeast Thailand: others seriously wounded.

These actions took place the moment when Thai rulers were seeking by every means to turn Thailand into a spring-board and Thai uths into cannon - fodder the U.S. in its war of aggression against Vietnam. Such victimization of Vietnamese residents by Amer-

ment to go about their routine work during the temporary postponement of their repatriation.

On Feb. 19, the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry energetically protested against the abovementioned move of the re-

# The Yankees INTENTIONALLY Bomb North Vietnam Civilian Population

## DISCLOSURE BY AN AMER ICAN PILOT

populated areas with CBU, napalm

and fragmentation bombs. The initial brief was given by Cdr Benny Sevilla of Carrier Division Seven staff headed by Rear Adm. De Pois at 13.00, 17 September 1066 in the wardroom of the U.S.S. Coral Sea. Most VF154 pilots were present for the 15-minute brief including myself. Cdr Sevilla said we were to make repeated strikes to the D.R.V. in an effort to demoralize the people there so that they would apply pressure to the government forcing them to a compromise a the peace talks. He said our tactics would be to strike with out fragmentation bombs encircling the villages first. This will cause the people many casualties and the rest will seek shelter in the village. As they reach shelter drop napalm which will drive them back into the open Drop CBUs on the people as they run from their shelters. This method would achieve total annihilation.

Cdr Roger M. Boh. our commanding officer, told us to follow Cdr Sevilla's instruction during a brief at 16.00 on 17 September 1966 in our ready room at which most pilots were present including myself. He also told us we needed to Tegain our tremendous losses in men, equipment and aircraft in the South.

THIS is my second Cruise to Vietnam in the U.S.S. Coral Sea, so briefs were not new to me. Lt Edford, II S S Coral Sea air intelligence officer, briefed Lt Terry, myself and my regular wingmen Ltjg Parsons with Ltig Pilkington on our mission to Mui Chao. We would carry 6 500-pound fragmentation bombs, 2 1,000-pound napalm bombs and 2 CBUs on each F4B. The brief was at 22.00 on 17 September 1966. The from Carrier Division staff

1. I was briefed to strike and it could have come from Cdr Sevilla himself. We were to take off at 23.00, 17 September 1966.

> did as briefed. We struck at midnight to catch everyone in hed so none would escape. The first attack was against

In Phu Ly destroyed by U.S. Paragraph of C.N. Tanner's letter concerning Phu Ly



Map of Thanh Hoa region and targets mentioned by C.N. Tanner. Thanh Hoa with nearly 2 million inhabitants is the most populous province of Vietnam



Mui Chao, a small village 8 miles southeast of Thanh Hoa town. 2 F4Bs dived on the village. As I released my bombs the other pilot was doing the same laying a perfect circle of flaming death, filled with flying steel, around the village. We pulled off lowering the nose for our napalm drops. The napalm exploded lighting the village in a fierce gazoline blaze. As we switched on our CBUs and turned for the last attack I was horrified to see the people running from the village to escape the flames. I continued as ordered however dropping my CBUs right over their heads. As we napalm bombs in a train, pulled off the target the As the fire blazed we came

whole village was ablaze. I couldn't help but think of all the innocent people killed, schools and churches destroyed, medical aid stations ruined. These raids continued on small villages each a repeat of the other. We had big targets also. Later came the towns of Phu Ly, Nam Dinh, Vinh, Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh and Thai Nguyen. Phu Ly on 8 October 1966 I particularly remember as it was the night just before I was shot down. We used essentially the same tactics with all six FaBs circling Phu Ly with fragmentation bombs. After one circle we all came down the main street dropping 12

back in dumping all 12 of our CBUs filled with 300 bomblets each on the fleeing people. Many wo-men, children and old men surely died there. The hospital, schools and market place were destroyed. All the houses in town were destroyed. In Nam Dinh it was the residential areas. Surely many innocent people were killed. All the others were the same with the civilian population, centers of learning, medical facilities and market places being the only targets.

THE targets were attacked as follows: 8 small populated areas. Mui Chao 8 miles

town on 17 September 1966, Yen Mo 6 miles southeast of Thanh Hoa town on 18 September 1966, Vinh Loc miles northwest of Thanh Hoa town onto September northeast of Thanh Hoa town on 20 September 1966, Thanh Xa 10 miles north of Thanh Hoa town on at September 1966. Uv Thuong o miles south of Thanh Hoa town on 22 September 1966, Hau Hung 18 miles south of Thanh Hoa town. Tien Thinh 4 miles south of Thanh Hoa town, Hau Hung on 23 September and Tien Thinh on 24 September 1966. The towns were Vinh 1 October 1966, Nam Dinh on 2 October 1966, Thai Nguyen on 25 Sept-ember 1966, Thanh Hoa on 30 September and 4 October 1966, Thai Binh on 3 October 1966 and Phu Ly on 8 October 1966.

southeast of Thanh Hoa 🥱

DURING the briefing I was sick at the thought of dropping such horrible weapons as fragmentation bombs, CBU, and napalm on innocent people. I was afraid to disobey so I went to fly my missions. Some pilots have refused to fly. remember L.Cdr Ben Casey of VAH-2 and Lt Clark Kent of VAW-11 who refused to fly their missions on the first day we got to Vietnam. They were court-martialed on the

(Continued page 7)

SECOND INVESTIGATION COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL:

## INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF ARE ANOTHER PRIME TAR **ATTACKS**

BEFORE leaving the D.R.V. after 24 days of work, the Second Investigation Commission of the International War Crimes Tribunal issued a com-

The first part of the communiqué recalls the conclu-sions of the first investigation commission on U.S. cri-

- American aircraft struck at populous quarters - The bombed areas were

U.S. targets were undertakings of civilian charac-ter which could not be mistaken

—Apart from conventional heavy bombs, U.S. aircraft dropped C.B.U. bombs whose effect was to cause in the

These systematic bombings of densely populated areas have shown that the U.S. was waging a war of mass destruction in North Viet-nam (See Vietnam Courier

These conclusions have less conclusions nave been corroborated by the investigations made by the Second Commission at Quang Ninh and Haiphong. The second part of the communi-qué reads as follows:

L.B. Johnson:

related targets

The State Department:

U.S. Command in Saigon :

Our policy is to hit strictly military targets.

JOHNSON LIES WHEN

HE SEEMS FIT

We have no desire to devastate that which the people of North Vietnam have built with toil and sacrifice.

American targets in the North are concrete and steel, and

U.S. aircraft have taken care "to avoid populated areas and civilian targets" and to limit the bombing to "military-

The present gap of confidence is the beginning of an extremely new phenomenon in the United States: that of a systematic doubt of a people about their leaders who many a tune have been caught in the act of lying.

McCloskey, State Dept. spokesman Dec. 14, 1966

Dec. 14, 1966

Jacques Almaric
Le Monde

Jan. 14, 1967

Quoted by Le Nouvel Observateur.

Baltimore speech, Apr. 7, 1965

North Vietnam itself these open-North Vietnam itself these open-cast mines are a highly im-portant national industry, for both export trade and internal power consumption. U.S. bom-bers have made this industry a central target.

Not only have they attacked some establishments of the mining area and caused damage to the industry but they have also hit the miners' living quarters and recreation centers, with a view to striking at their very life and limbs.

The pattern is clear. Of the 21 attacks on Ha Tu, the first were timed precisely at the hour when the miners' shift hour when the miners salt-changed. Many were caught eating in the town restaurant; others were caught on their way home. Out of a little over 6,000 population 64 people have been killed in this town, 70 others wounded within a radius less than one kilometre. radius less than one kilometre. Every building has been bomb-ed, only one stands relatively intact. Every deadly weapon the U.S. has thrown at the people of North Wietnam has been thrown at Ha Tu. 1,000oeen invoien at Ha 11,000-and 2000-pound General Pur-pose explosive pombs, incen-diary rockets, high pressure air burst bombs, anti-personnel steel-pellet bombs. A magnifi-

... THE Hong Gai area in ing hall, a public library high on a hill, a large infirmary and a kindergarten, and rous its anthracite coal mines. For of obviously well-built homes, are mere ruins. In Coc-8 the story is the same.

On May 5, 1966 at 11.42, (Continued page 7)

The Investigation Commission visiting the miners' living quarters at Ha Tu destroyed by American bombs



#### A POEM TO INFATUATE THE PENTAGON

N February 14, 1967, Reuter reported from Philadelphia; "United States Defense Department has causelled its subscriptions for 13,000 copies of a church magazine because of a poom is it by a FIDLER of Vero Beich, Florida, described the effects "The poem, by BARDARD manual values, and was termed by the Defense Department of Inagazine on a North concerning Victums".

The magazine mentioned was Venture, published by the presbyterian church. Here are some excerpts from the poem entitled

#### After-Thoughts on Napalm Drop on Jungle Villages Near Haiphong

HERE! There was the flash — silver and gold, Silver and gold,

Silver birds flying, Golden water rabing, Golden water rabing, The jungle burst into gold and sent up little birds of fire. Little animals with fur allame. Then the children flamed.

Running — their clothes flying like fiery kites. Screeming — their screams

Dying as their faces seared.

The women's baskets burned on their heads. The men's boats glazed on the rice waters...

Listen, Americans, Listen clear and long. The children are screaming In the jungles of Haiphong.

N the February 18 issue of the Hanoi daily NHAN DAN, poet Huy Can wrote a poem dedicated to Barbara Beidler, the translation of which is given below:

#### Truth Blazes Even in Little Children's Hearts

ITTLE Barbara, Across the ocean, Your skin a different colour, But you clearly hear

The screams
Of children near Haiphong, Burnt to death by U.S. bombs, Scraps of their clothing flying in the sky. You're just twelve years old, But you speak up the conscience Of mankind shocked By each rain of bombs.

America, America, Linus Pauling, American scientist, twice Nobel prize Do you hear the screams Of thousands of children Johnson has become a true dictator and he lies when he Charred by the golden fire Like a putrefying cancer That burns and eats away both flesh and blood, Like the pus of a gangrene

That corrupts the bones and marrow, Sticks to the body of America, Creeping into her blood and soul. America, do you feel Your flesh and skin And your conscience burnt To death by American bombs?

Little Barbara, Your poem kindles a fire That scorches ghosts and devils, They're confused, panic-strichen. They ban your poem, But how can they ban The truth that blazes

The truth that blazes

Even in little children's hearts!

VIETNAM COURIER VIETNAM COURIER CAMBODIANS NEVER SUBMIT TO U.S. ARMED PRESSURE

O N January 30 100 troops of the U.S. aggressors and Saigon henchmen and Saigon henchmen encroached upon Cambodia's territory in Kompong Tra-bech, Prey Veng province, shot at the population in Svay Ngong village, killed two persons and wounded six

Following the December 30, 1966 infiltration into Isa Thu village, the attack in Svay Ngong was another clear proof of U.S. aggression against Cambodia.

This bloodshed caused to Cambodians by the U.S. aggressors also increased the hatred of the Cambodian people and stiffened their determination determination to struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has many Norogom Sinanouk has many times expressed the will and sentiments of the Cambodian people, and warned the Yan-kees that they could expect As pointed out by the Sudanese C.P., it was a major plot of the reactionary forces aimed at undermining the democratic regime in the Sudan. What is remarkable is that the Sudanese autho ted out that Cambodia had to-make a choice between either to submit to the "jungle law" which the U.S. rities carried out these acts of repression just after the Sudanese Supreme Court had rejected the illegal resolution wants to impose on them or to the Constituent Assembly in Dec. 1965 banning the Sudanese Communist Party now by the Cambodian people: we are resolved to oppose the U.S. We shall not and ousting communist deputies from the Assembly. retreat and never retreat. It is clear that the Sudanese

STAUNCH SUPPORT TO SYRIA

THE Arab Republic of lowers commit open armed aggression against Syria, they would meet with the same failure as they had expe-rienced in their aggression against Egypt in the Suez canal crisis in 1956. Syria is being threatened with the armed aggres-masterminded by the U.S. and British imperialists through the agency of the Israeli government—a tool in their hands to foment trouble and stage provocations against the Arab states—and the reactionary admini stration in Jordan and other

The Vietnamese people admire the anti-U.S. strug-

Arab reactionary forces. The Syrian government has The Syrian government has stood firm and refused to yield to imperialist pressure. The essential thing is that its progressive policy has been supported and defended the more indignant they are at the armed aggression plotted against Syria by the U.S. and British imperialists and their stooges. The Viet-time of the Company of the Company to the Syriapy copie in their just struggle to foil all ag-gressive and subversive acts of the imperialists and their lackeys, and to defend their mational independence and provide trous opening the con-position of the Company of the majority of the workers, peasants and other people in the country. The Syrian people are resolved to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and social gains. The Syrian Communist Party which supports the government's positive measures, is working for national unity, resisting domestic and foreign reactionaries and struggling for the development of national, progressive and anti-imperialist tenden cies within the framework of the present policy of the Arab Republic of Syria. Nowadays, there have emerged a number of progressive Arab states, and the anti-Arab states, and the anti-colo-nialist movement of the peoples of the Middle and Near East has been gaming in strength. The Syrian government and people are assured of the active and effective support of the progressive countries and forces the Middle and Near East and the support of the world's people. Should the

the valiant struggle of the Cambodian people is a common pride of the Indo-

gle of the Cambodian people to defend Cambodia's inde-pendence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and territorial inte-

rity. They fully support the brother Cambodian people. Together with the fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation of the

chin se peoples.

That struggle is an active contribution to defeating U.S. contribution to defeating U.S. plan to expand their aggressive war, and to defending and achieving the right to independence of the Indochinese peoples, and defending peace in Southeast Asia and the world. The U.S. and their flunkeys should draw lessons from their failures, and definitively end their provocative and aggressive acts tive and aggressive acts against Cambodia, otherwise they would only reap more ignominious defeats.

Vietnamese and Lao peoples,

SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE OF THE SUDANESE PROGRESSIVE FORCES AND PEOPLE

it was a

authorities have resorted to the same terrorist measures

imperialists and their fol-

The more the Vietnamese

people rejoice at the progress made by the Syrian govern-ment and people in the past year and in the fruitful devel-

opment of the relations of mi-litant friendship and solidarity between Vietnam and Syria, the more indignant they are

THE Sudanese people are waging a stubborn strug-gle against the reaction-ary forces to defend demoused to take to crack down on the workers and other working people and to strike at the C.P. which played the cratic liberties. Late in 1966, the Sudanese authorities falsely charged the Sudanese at the C.P. which played the key role in the Oct. 1964 uprising and which has been struggling actively for a democratic regime and trying to take the policy of the Sudan to a progressive course. Communist Party with in-volvement in a military coup and arrested many munists and progressive per-

The counter-attack by the reactionary forces encouraged by the imperialists spells out the hard and difficult cha-racter of the Sudanese peo-ple's struggle against the scheme to turn back the wheel of history and to maintain the privileges of the reactionary social classes and suppress democratic ties and ruthlessly oppress and exploit the working

Undoubtedly they will not remain idle to let the reac-

tionary forces eliminate the

democratic regime. The Su-danese authorities who are following in the track of the

Abboud dictatorial regime

The struggle of the Su-

danese C.P. and people for the defence of their demo-cratic regime is receiving the

sympathy and support from the progressive forces in Africa and the rest of the sympathy and support from the progressive forces in Africa and the rest of the world. Our people give their full backing to the Sudanese Communist Party and people. We demand that the Sudanese

authorities end their repres-

sion of the Communist Party and progressive forces and respect the democratic rights of the Sudanese people.

the latter's doom.

press and exploit the working people. The situation in the Sudan, however, cannot be dissociated from the anti-imperialist tidal wave of national independence, demo-cracy and social progress now rising in all countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The working class and peo-The working class and peo-ple of the Sudan, by their persistent struggle which culminated in a general strike and mass demonstra-

Thus, in the course of its fighting and build up, the Lao People's Liberation Army has won victory after victory and grown stronger with every passtions, succeeded in overthrow ing the 6-year old rule of ing day.

"As for the liberated betraying the con areas", Khamtay Siphandon complete victory.

News from

#### THE LAO PEOPLE ARE UNITED AND READY TO FIGHT UNTIL THE DEFEAT OF THE AME-RICAN AGGRESSORS AND THEIR HENCHMEN

N the occasion of the 18th founding anniver-sary of the Lao Peo-ple's Liberation Army (Janua-ry 20) Moskiewicz, a correspondent of *Tribyna Ludu*, has interviewed Khamtay Siphan-don, a member of the High Command of the. Lao People's Liberation Army.

"Over the past 18 years", Khamtay Siphandon stated, "under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat, the Lao People's Liberation Army has rapidly grown and made an important contribution to the national liberation strug-gle. Since the last 12 years, the People's Liberation Army has gradually frustrated all the political and military schemes of the U.S. imperial-ists and their agents, and won great successes.

According to still incomblete figures, in 1966 alone the Lao People's Liberation Army wiped out nearly 12,000 enemy troops, downed 203 U.S. planes and seized about 3,000 guns of various kinds, as well as thousands of tons of ammu-nition and military equip-

Apart from the fighting, the Army helped the people in their daily work, and carried of its needs. I hat is why the people felt much love for and great confidence in, the Army, and devotedly assisted it in the fulfilment of its tasks.

went on, "though still beset with many difficulties owing to the atrocious war unleashed to the atrocious war unleashed by the American imperialists, they are being consolidated both in the moral and material fields under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksal. The revo-lutionary power has been build-ing up and strengthening at all levels, guaranteeing to the people their rights to freedom, democracy and welfare. More democracy and welfare. More than ever, the people are closely united to defend and consolidate the liberated areas.

"At present, the cardinal task of the Lao army and people is to build the liberated areas into a firm base for the patriotic struggle against American aggression and eventually to achieve a peaceful, neutral, independent, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos".

Regarding the prospects of the situation in Laos, Kham-

the situation in Laos, Raintay Siphandon pointed out that "despite their heavy and repeated setbacks in their aggression against Laos, the Yankee imperialists have not yet given up their design to the transition of the set of the s Lao into a neo-colony and base for aggression against Indochina and South East Asia. Therefore, the Lao people's struggle against American aggression will still be hard, ferce and protracted. However, by constantly enhan-cing their vigilance, further cementing their unity, utility enduring sacrifices and hard-sips, and readily preparing themselves to fight to the uni-certainty foil the Yanke utili-certainty foil the Yanke utili-certainty foil the Yanke utili-perialists' aggressive plot and the traitors' scheme lot people's struggle against Amerperialists' aggressive plot and the traitors' scheme of betraying the country, and win

## News from THAILAND

THAILAND PATRIOTIC FORCES WIPE OUT 200 PNEMY TROOPS AND DE. STROY 4 MILITARY VEHICLES

N the last three months of N the last three months of 1966, the patriotic forces of Nakorn Phanom (Northeast of Thailand) fought heroically against "sweeps" launched by Thai troops and policemen under the command of American advisors, killing and wound-

arrests in an attempt to quell the people's struggle. Besides, the Yankee imperialists have committed U.S. marines to

"mopping-up" operations and the "Central American

Defence Council" set up by

the American stooges has also strengthened the hand of the Guatemalan reactionaries.

However, for all their efforts, the Yankee imperialists and their lackeys have been

unable to suppress the surg

ing patriotic movement Guatemala.

ing nearly 200 enemies, destroying 4 military vehicles and seizing a quantity of

On Nov. 11, 1966 alone, the armed forces of Phanom disrict intercepted a convoy of 30 military trucks, destroy-ing 4 vehicles and killing a number of enemy troops The same night in an am bush on a rescue party, they put out of action 150 enemy soldiers.

#### SUPPORT FOR THE GUATEMALAN NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE

N the occasion of the Week of Solidarity With the Guatemalan People (February 2-12) the daily Nhan Dan wrote on February 3:

"Since early 1965, a new armed struggle has been going on in Guatemala involving patriots from all walks of life: workers, peasants, students, armymen, with the peasants as its mainstay Drawing experience from earlier movements the Guatemalan patriotic armed forces have realized the advisability

of a protracted struggle to defeat an enemy stronger than they. Guerilla warfare has been organized in many places. The insurgents have been operating also in several cities, have destroyed enemy industrial bases and eliminate the bloodthirsty reactiona-ries. At present, the guerilla movement is spreading in four major provinces: Zacapa, Santa Rosa, Progresso and

Rejoicing at the progress of the the Guatemalan people's Chiquimula. national liberation struggle The reactionary authorities the Vietnamese people warm-ly hail their valiant spirit and regard their cause as have been carrying out fran-tic terrorist raids and mass

our own. They resolutely demand that the reactionary Peralta ruling clique set free illegally detained Guatemalan patriots; they strongly pro test against the intervention by the Yankee imperialists and their valets in Central America in the internal affairs of the Guatemalar people. They sincerely wish the latter great successes and are confident that in the seething revolutionary upsurge in Latin America, the Guatemalan people's patriotic struggle, a just cause following the forward trems. sympathy and support of

progressive people the world over, will certainly triumph "

VIETNAM COURIER



slogans and stormed the entrance of the Pentagon

IN THE U.S.A.

#### 5.000 Scientists Demand That Johnson Stop Using Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons In South Vietnam

N Feb. 5,000 American scientists, including 17 Nobel prize winners and 129 scientists working in the National Academy of Sciences sent to Johnson a letter warning him not to use noxious chemicals and poison gases to kill people and destroy vegetation and

crops in South Vietnam. They demanded that the U.S. imperialists make a thorough revision of their policy on the use of chemical and bacteriological warfare in Vietnam. stop definitively the use of these war means and imple-ment the recent U.N. resolution requesting its members to

2.500 American Women Demonstrate In Front Of The Pentagon :

respect the 1925 Geneva con-

N Feb. 15, under the aggis of "the American Women for Peace" organization, 2,500 American women coming from various parts of the U.S. demonstrated right below U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara's second floor office in protest against U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

Pictures of Vietnamese children killed by U.S. bombs Pictures children killed by U.S. were displayed together with such slogans as "End the war!", "Don't draft our sons "Autroy!" "Drop the

In this 1.30-hour demons-tration, the American women broke into the premises of the Defense Department to protest against McNamara.

For the Families of American Prisoners

To: Mrs. Edward A. Brudno 43 Crawford Road Harrison, New York 10528, U.S.A.

Hiya, honey! Thought I'd drop you a line to say Happy burhday, happy Chanuka and Happy New Year, all at Year's card, but since they may be late, I've been given this opportunity to greet you by voice! Isn't that interesting and mice! I hence you would. Christman was really lantastic here this wheel home you would. Christmas was really featuatis here this year I got to see, among other things, a Christmas tree, to hear Xmas carols and some Buch and Chopin, and to onjoy a really gross turbey dinner. It really was a B.F.D.—that's Big Fine Dinner in Brutho-tall, in case you've foreotien! I! can meric to you again. If you you may chair, obey in the property of the property

This is Alan, signing off with a Cheerio!

EDWARD ALAN BRUDNO Lieutenant. Registration No78285 - A. Tactical Fighter Squadron 68, Air Wing 8 based at Korat, captured on July 27, 1965

#### HERE and THERE...

(Continue

Plan (1961-1965): First degree: 13,238 (including 4,870 women and 2,14 minority nationals)—Second degree: 1.6,644 (4,257 women and 746 minority nationals) — Third degree: 3,119 (464 women and 61 minority nationals)

In the 1955-1956 school year. North Vietnam had 4,495 general education schools of various degres with 16,013 tea-chers and 716,085 pupils. The corresponding figures for the 65-66 school year were 10,264, 80,488 and 2,934,593.

Thai Binh province trained a number of medical workers, including nurses and midwives, equal to that train-ed in a whole year of peace. ed in a whole year of peace. To-date, 297 village medical stations and maternity houses, or 100% of the villages in the province have been in the charge of one assistant-doc tor, in some cases of 2.

N the second half of 1066

#### INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF NORTH VIETNAM ARE ANOTHER PRIME TARGET OF U.S. ATTACKS (Continued from page 4)

precisely the hour when the precisely the hour when the workers were arriving home for lunch, the bombs truck. Forty people were killed, 24 wounded, A large and impressive Senior High School was irretrievably damaged. Workers quarters, a nearby sanatarium have all heen abandoned

In Cam Pha, 30 kilometres north of Hong Gai, the destruc-tion appears even worse, for this was a large and bustling market town, as well as a principal miners' town. Cam Pha port is also a fishing and water transport center.

Since May 8, 1965 when reconnaissance planes first We drove on to a portion of hovered over Cam Pha, the town the evacuated Cam Pha town.

has been hit repeatedly. On April 19, 20 and 21, 1966, waves of AD-4's and F-105's altacked at mealtime (dinner this time), dropping 42 250-to 2,000-pound bombs. On Novembre 8, 1966, F-105's return-ed, dropping 14 general explo-sive bombs. 16 were killed; 13 wounded. 153 houses were des-troyed. On that day Pham Xuan Truong, 40, a miner, was left with five children when his wife was killed in the market. Another miner Tran

has been hit repeatedly. On

same day.

Duc Ninh, 39, quietly showed us where all of his four children were killed on that

U.S. bombers had even pursued this population into the hills. Exactly one week carier (Fe-bruary 3) the hillside com-munity had been attacked by steel pellet bombs. The wall of the small rice store was pocked with holes from the pellets. On the next day we visited four of the ten people who had been badly injured in this attack. Two of them were girls of 18; two were men (miners).

These descriptions are only the team has gathered of the savage civilian bombardment of North Vietnam. After this second phase we are forced to make one amendment to our original five conclusions.

ing tomorrow with support

In addition to the systematic selection of hospitals, schools selection of hospitals, schools and churches recorded in the first investigation, we have found repeated evi-dence that the industrial workers of North Vietnam are another prime target of U.S.

This reveals a central pattern, and intention, of the U.S. war of destruction being waged against the Democratic Repu-blic of Vietnam. That is that it has attempted to single out and destroy precisely those things about which the people and government of North Vietnam are most justifiably proud.

In the thirteen short years ince the Vietnamese won peace in the North through victory over the French, one war-torn half of Vietnam has undergone an astonishing reconstruction It is the shining example which this reconstruction presents to the under-developed nations of the world which the U.S. imperialists are trying frantically to destroy with fire and steel

an ever stronger light on the atrocious and savage character of U.S. aggression and war crimes against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

What may not be so clear to the observer who has not travelled among the people of North Victnam, in the coun-tryside and in the towns, among trystae and in the towns, among the peasants and workers, is that the people of North Vietnam recognize this pattern, and this intention of U.S. imperialism, very well themselves. And their already formidable ener-gies to resist, boiling with hatred, stiffening their determi-nation to fight and to bring their just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to ultimate victory. We must conclude finally that they will succeed they will succeed.

Hanoi February 17, 1067.

#### DISCLOSURE BY AN AMERICAN PILOT...

(Continued from page 4)

the Navy dishonorably. I wish I had their courage. I saw many photos showing people killed in the raids. These pictures were taken by RF8G aircraft at daylight I am opposed to the use of these barbarous weapons. The use of them against schools, hospitals and children is a terrible

ship and discharged from crime. I would refuse to do such things ever again and would encourage all other pilots to quit now. The people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have treated me humanely in spite of my many crimes.

6. MANY U.S. pilots feel as I do and

of the American people and some encouragement from the freedom-loving peoples of the world. LCdr Tom Ewall of VF 154 had his wife threaten divorce if he did not stop flying in this dirty war. The morale is especially low among the younger pilots. Ltjg Cecil Ewell of VF. 154 is sick 3 to 4 days after we leave or have a stand-down day. We have to shame him back into flying. Most of the older pilots are afraid to lose their retirement for which they have served would quit fly- many years. If the U.S.

people knew of crimes such as the repeated bombings of the leper colony. Here many bombings of the buildings forced the lepers into caves. The aircraft came and drove them out. They went to near villages terrorizing the people thus destroying morale as was the sole aim of these inhuman raids. I heard the above story in a conversation in the ready room. If they knew the U.S. people would demand a stop to this war of aggression. All the pilots I know would stop

escape the wrath of the U.S. government policy.

7. I would like to say my purpose and motive for writing this letter to you. I have received only the very best treatment from the people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This leaves me deeply shamed at the thought of my many criminal acts. It is in this sense I write this letter;

Respectfully.

this war now if they could CHARLES N. TANNER

SINCE the end of October 1966 six large-scale ope-rations so much adver-tised by the American brasshats have taker South Vietnam: taken place in

Attleboro - Operation — Operation Attleboro (from end October to end November) in the east-north-east and north-northeast of Tay Ninh province, 90km north-northwest of Saigon.

north-northwest of Saigon.

Operation Paul Rivere IV

(early November 1966) on the

Western High Plateaux, near
the Cambodian border, 400km north-northeast of Saigon.

- Operation Theyer II (Oc-— Operation Theyer II (October to December 1966) in the central part of Central Vietnam, north of Binh Dinh province, 470km northeast of Saigon

on, Operation Deckhouse V (early January 1967) in the Mekong river delta, rookm south of Saigon,

Operation Cedar Falls (early January 1967) in Ben Cat district, 100km south of

Saigon,
— Operation Gadsden (ear-ly February 1967) north of Tay Ninh province, nokm northwest of Saigon.

Three of these operations (Attleboro: Cedar Falls and Gadsden) aimed at clearing the Saigon-Gia Dinh region threatened by the ever-growing guerilla movement, and defending the enemy military bases around these cities.

After suffering over 3,000 asualties in Operation Attle-oro, the cruel Yankees casualties in Operation Atti-bro, the cruel Yankees launched Operation Colar Falls to "erase Ben Suc-town from the map", but lost 2,605 men, had not tanks to the companies of the compa-nies of the compa-nies completely wiped out and of armoured care destroyed.

69 armoured cars destroyed.

To cover up their barbarity and deleat, the U.S. imperialists ballyhooed that they had razed Viet Cong bases, that "the new tactics will really pay off" and that "security" was vouched for their bit bases in the Saigon. "security" was vouched for their big bases in the Saigon-Gia Dinh region. But what was happening in fact?

was nappening in fact?
On December 2, 1966, the
L.A.F. hammered at Tan Son
Nhat airbase, destroying 260
aircraft of various kinds,
blowing up 300 tons of bombs
and wiping out over 600 and wiping out over 600 Yankee and puppet troops

Yankee and pupper troop.

In the Long Tau channel, between August 23, 1966 and February 15, 1967, 27 American vessels were sunk or damaged. On Feb. 15, 1967 alone, in three attacks damaged. On Feb. 15, 1907 alone, in three attacks mounted by the L.A.F., "2 vessels were sent to the bottom and another damaged.

bottom and another damaged.

The big logistic base of
Long Binh, barely 20km
southwest of Saigon was,
subject to 4 attacks, between
Oct. 28, 1966 and Feb. 4,
1967: 48 stores containing
1,200,000 cannon shells and
receivers and 1,575 cases of 1,200,000 cannon snells and rockets and 4,575 cases of explosives were blown up, 43 motorized vehicles des-troyed and 500 Yankees kill-ed or wounded.

It was obvious that the three above-mentioned opera-tions were unable to prevent the L.A.F. from attacking the American bases around Western High Plateaux: Operation Paul Rivere IV suffered a bitter failure — a battalion and 12 U.S. and puppet infantry and artillery companies were put out of ac-tion along the Sa Thay River.

tion along the Sa Thay River.
Following that operation,
on Jan. 6, 1967 night, Pleiku
airfield was stormed; 22 aircraft were destroyed, 280
Yankees (most of them
airmen and technicians) wiped
out. On Feb. 15 and 16, two
companies of U.S. Infantry
Division 4 were virtually
aminilated 60km southwest of Kontum town.

of Kontun town.

Operation Thayer II conducted in the coastal area northeast of Saigon also failed weefully. On Dec. 17 and 2 companies of U.S. First Air Cavalry Division were entirely wiped out that the office of Dec. 18, 1967, 288 prior Clis of the same division were put out of action, 6 aircraft destroyed in Hon Mhon district.

American combat troops were also bogged down in the quicksand of the Mekong River delta. In Operation Deckhouse V in Thanh Phu district, Ben Tre province, 1,500 g and 10 g feet of the Tre province, 1,500 g feet of the Tre province of the Tre pr

villages and 9,000 inhabitants villages and 9,000 inhabitants. In co-ordination with military activities in Ben Tre province, the La.F in the delta of Nam Bo put out of action 3 puppe that tallons: one in My Tho province on Jan. 15, the second in Cholon province on Jan. 15 and the third in Tra Vinh province on Jan. 19, 1967.

Especially in Long An Especially in Long An province close to the southern province close to the southern repective to the control of the control over the last few years, a pilot province for the Yankees to set up "enclaves" in the Mckong river della, 2 enemy were mown down in the first years, and the control of the first

e first week). Beside the above-mentioned Beside the above-mentioned major operations, the Yankees and puppet troops were no more lucky: In the two opera-tions recently launched by American and Pak Jung Hi troops near Chu Lai base in troops near Chu Lai base in Quang Ngai on Dec. 30 and 31, 1966, 475 American casualties were recorded along Highway I south of Duc Pho; in a raid mounted by 3 South Korean battalions Blue raid mounted by 3 South Korean battalions Blue Dragon, 2 companies were wiped out 13km north of the same fown.

same town.

Since the beginning of the dry season (1966-67), military activities have been stepped up; the enemy not only were unable to clear urban centres and defend their bases, but have suffered great easualties.

# THE U.S. AND PUPPET TROOPS U.S., SOUTH KOREAN AND PUPPET SUFFERED REPEATED DEFEATS TROOPS SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES

- 2 ENEMY BATTALIONS AND 3 COMPANIES VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT IN OUANG NGAI PROVINCE
- 3 U.S. COMPANIES PUT OUT OF ACTION AND ANOTHER BADLY MAULED IN KONTUM PROVINCE
- 1,000 G.I.S KILLED OR WOUNDED IN TAY NINH

I N the first 19 days of February, fierce fight-ing took place

— in the area between Quang Ngai and Hue, on the Western High Plateaux,

- around Saigon, management particularly in Tay Ninh.

#### IN THE COASTAL AREA BETWEEN QUANG NGAI AND HUE

DESPITE the efforts of the enemy to "pacify" the areas around their bases, the L.A.F. of Quang Ngai province won big vic-tories in the:

- Feb. 2 ambush in which a company of Pak Jung Hi troops was wiped out 20km north of Quang Ngai town,

— Feb. 3 night attack against a U.S. Marine com-pany, 48km south southeast of the same town, - Feb. 6 night assault on a post 27km south - southeast of the town, annihilating a company of puppet Brigade 6,

 Feb. 15 ambush against
South Korean Marine Division
Blue Dragon, virtually wiping
out 1 battalion 11km north of the town, causing 420 enemy casualties,

— annihilation on Feb. 19 of a puppet Marine battalion 8km north of the site of a battle fought 4 days before.

Meanwhile, the L.A.F. in Quang Nam province ham-mered at a U.S. battalion 4km southeast of Tam Ky southeast of Tam Ky positions in the town (Feb. 5 night), causing 345 casual-ties among the members of M.A.C., M.A.A.G. and U.S.O.M., setting after 4 M.ng armoured cars and des-troying 3 Meyam cannons.

On Feb. 6 night, the LA.F. stormed Nam Giao shooting-gallery southwest of Hue city, killing and wounding 100 enemy troops of pupper Division 1, razing to the ground and demolishing to blockhouses and posts and blockhouses and posts and destroying 50 armoured cars and military trucks.

ON THE WESTERN HIGH PLATEAUX

N Feb. 15, the L.A.F. attacked a company tryer and another east of the river and another east of the enemy rescuing party, they wiped out an American company and badly mauled another. They shot down 6 helicopters the same day and 2 others the following days.

#### APOUND SAIGON

N the first 13 days of February, the L.A.F. harassed the enemy northwest of Tay Ninh pro-vince, putting out of action 1,000 G.L.s, wiping out a South Korean platoon, destroying or damaging 69 M4t tanks and M-113 armoured cars. On Feb. 3, 5 and 6, they an-nihilated 6 American companies, destroyed or damaged 38 tanks and armoured car-

In the attacks launched on Feb. 2 in the Long Tau chan-nel, the L.A.F. sank two U.S. vessels and damaged two others despite a vigi-lant enemy patrol.

Before these attacks, on Feb. 3 the L.A.F. ambushed a military train 60km east-northeast of Saigon, inflicting no casualties on the Amer-

At 2 hours on Feb. 18, the LA.F, assaulted a series of enemy positions in an area including the airfield and the military sub-sector: 600 papet troops were killed or Battalian at completely winged out, the not better the completely winged out, the noth battalian of regular trobes put out of account of the beginning of the completely winged the completely winged to the beginning of the completely winger that the completely win

### Quang Ngai Inhabitants Protest Against G.I.s and South Korean Troops' Crimes

A S has been reported, the U.S. aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi mercenary troops committed many barbarous massacres in Binh barous massacres in Binh Dinh and Quang Ngai pro-vinces and in the vicinity of their bases, and forced at gunpoint the people to leave their villages for disguised concentration camps dubbed "new life hamlets".

According to L.P.A., people in several districts in Quang Ngai on January 21 marched on various district and provincial capitals and enemy barracks to protest against recent criminal acts.

Over 11,000 people in Binh Son north of Quang Ngai, Over 11,000 people in Bins Son north of Quang Ngai, swarmed into the provincial capital. the U.S. marine base of Chu Lai and other posts to condemn the U.S. and puppet troops and the Pak Jung Hi mercenaries for committing so many bloody crimes. Over 4,000 others broke into Binh Son district capital and demanded that the district chief prevent further crimes by the Pak Jung Hi troops. Their demand was met. They then shook the town with shouts, "Down with the U.S. puppet and Pak Jung Hi troops!".

Pak Jung Hi troops!".

8,000 people lined up the road section from Chau O to Nuoc Man and displayed anti-U.S. slogans, blocking all traffic, even stopping American-Cars. Nearly 250 persons herded into concentration camps left for their villages on this occasion.

In Duc Pho, Quang Ngai province, 22,000 people in many columns carried the wounded victims of terrorist wounded victims of terrorist raids to the district and provincial capitals for protest actions. The enemy had to take the wounded to the hospital for treatment and promised te meet the people's demands. Slogans against the U.S. aggressors and Pak Jung Hi mercenaries were chanted aloud.

chanted aloud.

In Son Tinh, people erected altars in memory of the victims. Thousands went to market places, the main thoroughfares and the provincial capital to denounce the enemy's crimes. Many soldiers of the puppet army sided with the people in their struggle.

struggle.

All told, on Jan. 20, over 40,000 people in the above districts took part in meetings and demonstrations to denounce the U.S. and Pak Jung Hi troops' crimes.

Jung,Hi, troops' crimes.

'The struggle of the people in Quang Ngai has shown that the aggressors' terrorist acts cannot subdue the South Vietnamese people. Instead, they only exasperate their hatred and incite them to more resolute action against more resolute action against the perfidious schemes of the

VIETNAM COURIER